IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1-33. (Canceled)

34. (Previously presented) A method for incapacitating a subject, comprising:

providing a non-lethal temporarily incapacitating formulation suitable for use in an aerosol or spray application, the incapacitating formulation comprising

a solvent system comprising a mixture of propylene glycol esters of short chain fatty acids and glycerol tris (2-ethylhexanoate); and

an incapacitating agent; and

directing the non-lethal temporarily incapacitating formulation into the facial area of the subject.

35. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34, wherein said directing comprises spraying the non-lethal temporarily incapacitating formulation into the eyes of the subject.

36. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the non-lethal temporarily incapacitating formulation further comprises a propellant.

37. (Previously presented) The method of claim 36 wherein said propellant is miscible in said solvent system.

38. (Previously presented) The method of claim 37 wherein said propellant is carbon dioxide.

39. (Previously presented) The method of claims 34 wherein the propylene glycol esters of short chain fatty acids is propylene glycol dicaprylate/caprate.

40. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39 wherein the propylene glycol dicaprylate/caprate is present in an amount of 20 to about 80 % by weight of the solvent system.

41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 39 wherein the propylene glycol dicaprylate/caprate is present in an amount of 45 to about 55 % by weight of the solvent system.

42. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34 wherein the glycerol tris (2-ethylhexanoate) is present in an amount of 20 to about 80 % by weight of the solvent system.

43. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34 wherein the solvent system comprises approximately equal amounts of propylene glycol dicaprylate/caprate and glycerol tris (2-ethylhexanoate).

44. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the incapacitating agent is an inflammatory agent.

45. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein the incapacitating agent is selected from the group consisting of synthetic capsaicin, natural capsaicin, dibenzoxazepine (CR), chloroacetophenone (CN), ortho-chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS), oleoresin capscium (OC), oleoresin paprika, paprika, capsicums (chili peppers), trans-8-methyl-N-vanillyl-6-nonenamide (capsaicin), 8-methyl-N-vanillyl-nonamide (dihydrocapsaicin), 7-methyl-N-vanillyl-octamide (nordihydrocapsaicin), 9-methyl-N-vanillyl-decamide (homodihydrocapsaicin), trams-9-methyl-N-vanillyl-7-decenamide (homocapsaicin), (3R, 3p, 5pR)-3,3'-dihydroxy-a',k-caroten-6'-one (capsanthin), N-vanillyl-octamide, N-vanillyl-nonamide, N-vanillyl-decanamide, N-vanillyl-undecanamide, N-vanillyl-paaiperic acid amide, and mixtures thereof.

46. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34 wherein the incapacitating agent is present in an amount of about 0.18% to about 3% by weight of the solvent system.

47. (Previously presented) The method of claim 46 wherein the incapacitating agent is present in an amount of about 1.4% to about 1.5% by weight of the solvent system.

48-51. (Canceled)

52. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34 wherein said incapacitating agent comprises an inflammatory agent, and wherein the inflammatory agent is present in an effective amount to cause, upon application of the system to the facial area of a recipient, sufficient inflammation to temporarily disable the recipient.